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The Sunday Journal has double the circu fation of any Sunday paper in Indiana, Price five cents.

Will be paid to anybody who will produce the proof, whether living in Indianapolis, in Marion county, in the State of Indiana, or in any town, elty, township, county or State in the United States or Territories, that General Harrison ever said that "one dollar a day was enough for

Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to anybody, under the same conditions, who will produce the proof that General Harrison ever said of the railroad strikers, in 1877, that "if he [Harrison] was in power he would put men to work at the point of the bayonet, and if that would not do, he would shoot them down like dogs."

The money is in Fletcher's Bank.

GENERAL HARRISON'S VISITORS. An esteemed Boston contemporary thinks the visits of the delegations which flock to Indianapolis to see General Harrison must be an "Intelerable bore" to him. It is plain from this remark that the Transcript editor is not only a crusty person, with the Boston exclusiveness abnormally developed, but that he is unable to perform that mental acrobatic test which consists in putting himself in the place of a man who has been chosen by a great party as its candidate for the highest office in the land. The reception of crowds of strangers, the speech-making, the handshaking are no doubt tiresome to mind and body, but there are circumstances under which such experiences may not be unwelcome, and are certainly not a "bore." The ceremony of shaking bands with a thousand people is laborious, and may become physically painful, if the last five hundred shakers are not considerate. The making of speeches are to be subject to criticism of people is an intelexertion. Abstractly considered experiences may seem to without enjoyment. The Boston man, for instance, if suddenly set down in a crowd of strangers and required to grasp them individually by the hand and to greet them with kindly and fitting words, might, if nothing more than the ordinary elements were involved in the reception, not unreasonably ask leave to go away and die at the end of two With General Harrison, however. and with all men in like position, the conditions are very different. There is nothing perfunctory in the greetings which are extended to him. The men who leave their is peculiarly inappropriate in a State institutheir shops, their offices, to travel, some of them, hundreds of miles, in torrid weather, for the sake of a hand-clasp and a word with the man for whom they wish to vote in November, are animated by warm feeling and sincere regard, and not by a mere curiosity. They have for him that affection and admiration which springs up spontaneously in the human breast for one of high and pure character who has received great and deserved honors. Though they may · never have known him personally, they are proud of him, and their enthusiasm cannot fail to have an effect upon the recipient o their regards. He would be a clod who could not be thrilled by the cheers and plaudits of his fellow-men, knowing that such demonatrations were heartfelt. Much has been said about the "magnetism" of candidates: bu there is magnetism in cheering crowds, in the earnest attention given to their leader's words. There is inspiration in them, and he must be stolid, indeed, who could fail to be responsive That General Harrison is not so, that h keenly appreciates the motives which promi his fellow-citizens to testify their interest him, and is very far, indeed, from regardin these visits as a bore, is sufficiently shown by

It is possible that it was neither overwork nor the exposure of speaking in the open air which caused General Harrison's slight illness

the personal element that permeates all h

speeches to the visitors. Those little addresse

bear evidence that his sensibilities a

touched, his heart moved, and that he

grateful for the attention bestowed upon him

When the popular candidate contemplates h

right hand, puffed like a pin-cushion, he may

wish that his friends were less muscularly vig-

orous; he may consider with some misgivings

his ability to address the innumerable future

delegations without repeating himself, bu

there is reason to believe that even in thes

moments he will acknowledge that the at

tendant compensations are greater than the

inconveniences, and that he would not,

he could, have matters otherwise.

charge of arrangements to remember hereafter that there is need of great care in providing for the reception of visitors. was, for instance, an injudicious thing to permit General Harrison to stand upon the Denison House balcony on Thursday, exposed to the glare of the noon day sun, and a temperature of something near one hundred degrees. He was, also, exposed unnecessarily to the damp and chilly air of Friday evening, and to this was, doubtless, due his attack of neuralgia. The General himself is naturally inclined to make light of the solicitude concerning his health, but he must remember that he is no longer entirely free, but belongs to the public. The public must be considerate of his welfare.

A PLUM FOR INDIANA.

The passage by both Houses of Congress of the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the building of a branch National Soldiers' Home in Grant county is a matter for rejoicing to veterans and of gratification to all right-minded citizens of the State. As years go by, the number of veterans incapacitated by disease and the infirmities of age must necessarily in crease. Already the homes now established are crowded to their utmost limit, and the need of further accommodations is pressing. No better location could be found for such an institution than in the vicinity of Marien. The natural advantages are good, the town is easy of access, the people are wide-awake and enterprising, and the disabled soldiers who take refuge there will find themselves among friends and sympathizers.

The credit of securing this appropriation is due almost entirely to Congressman Steele The passage of the bill through both houses is largely the result of his personal efforts and influence, and he deserves great praise for his earnestness and persistence. It is a difficult matter to get an appropriation for so large an amount for any purpose, and only Congressmen who have had experience can fully appreciate the labor involved in the undertaking. Had not Mr. Steele been a member of long standing it is not probable that he would have succeeded. Having been elected to the office for several terms in succession, he had made a wide acquaintance and had acquired reputation among his fellow-members which led them to accept his representations without question, and to accede to his requests with a readiness which would not have been accorded to a younger or less popular member. The people in the Eleventh district may congratulate themselves on their wisdom in having been loval to a faithful representative when once they had found him.

A OUESTIONABLE PRACTICE.

In a recent editorial on the efforts of

the British Cobden Club to disseminate the principles of free trade in this country, the Journal referred to the fact that some American colleges, notably Yale and Williams, awarded a Cobden Club medal every year to the student who stood best in political economy. The medal is offered by the Cobden Club itself, and is intended to promote the study of free trade. Since publishing the article referred to, the Journal learns that the State University of Indiana is one of those which offers a Cobden Club medal. This is, to say the least, somewhat remarkable. The nature and object of the Cobden Club are well known, its sole purpose being to disseminate free-trade ideas. Beyond that it has no interest in American scholarship. These Cobden medals are offered to promote the study of the British school of political economy in American colleges, and to make young Americans free-traders. Suppose the Union League Club, of New York, should offer medals in English universities for the best essay on the superiority of republican over monarchical government; or suppose the American protective tariff League should offer prizes in Cambridge and Oxford, in England, to the student making the best argument in favor of protective tariff. Of course, the offer to introduce such prizes in English universities would be contemptuously rejected. If there is any more or better reason why the Cobden Club should offer prizes in American colleges to promote the study of free trade, we fail to see it. tion, supported by the taxes of the people, a majority of whom do not believe in the British system. This is a good year to begin to do away with the Cobden Club medals in American colleges.

THE ST. LOUIS ESCAPADE.

The upusual attention given to the recent escapade of a St. Louis newspaper man is largely owing, no doubt, to the fact that members of this profession are so seldom involved in such vulgar scandals. Viewed in this light-that of a novelty-the general interest and surprise excited by the affair may be regarded as rather complimentary than otherwise to the journalistic brotherhood, and as a sort of indirect tribute to their extreme respectability. Even considered thus, however, it must be insisted that entirely too much no tice has been accorded to this eloping couple, and more notoriety given them than their previous standing in the community warrants. In fact, it may be -said, as a general proposition, that no man who runs away with another man's wife and no woman who abandons her own husband to flee with the husband of another woman, is entitled, on the score of former social importance, to any public attention whatever. As a rule, almost invariable, it is found upon investigation that such persons have not stood high in the best sense. They may have been wealthy, they may have been "prominent," they may have enjoyed the acquaintance of estimable and refined people, but inquiry will show flaws in their records. They are apt to be of doubtful antecedents. Something in their own careers or the careers of their ancestors has foreshadowed the disastrous finale. Men and women do not reach the point of committing crime, and such a crime, at a single step. It is a long descent, even from the ordinary moral stand-point, and the deterioration of character to make it possible must be gradual. Such deterioration cannot take place without making itself known, and it is generally discovered that those best acquainted

with the actors in such disgraceful affairs are

of the St. Louis case. "Society" in that city is said, by imaginative reporters, to be shaken by the elopement. As a matter of fact, soci ety, which is to say, the decent, law-abiding, clean-living portion of the community, is not affected in the least, and, aside from a deep disgust, has no interest in the affair save that vague wonder before referred to, that a member of a reputable profession and holding an honorable position should so disgrace himself. The newspaper man in question had no social standing. There are black sheep all flocks. sought his own kind. Outside of bu iness, hours his chosen male companions were attaches of a low concert hall. The "woman in the case" had once been a variety actress, and this circumstance, whether justly or otherwise, accounts satisfactorily to the public mind for any matrimonial irregularities in which she may indulge. Moreover, a tolerably wide circle of persons seem to have been aware of her intrigues for months before the crisis. The simple truth is, that Mr. Moore and Mrs. Norton were depraved and immoral creatures long before they went away together, and for the sake of the public should now be left to work out their own destruction in the obscurity to which they belong.

TAX REDUCTION.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Sir-Will you please give in the Journal list of the articles from which the Republicans have removed the duty? I know that there have been many necessities that have been placed on the free list by them, but do not know just what they are. . READER.

It would be difficult to prepare a list of the articles on which the duties have been repealed or reduced, but the aggregates can be

Of internal revenue taxes the following have been the reductions made since the war: the acts of July 13, 1866, and By the act of Dec. 21, 1871..... 15.807,618 the acts of March 1, 1879, and May 40,677,682

Total \$290,790,195 From customs duties, according to estimates prepared when the several bills were passed, the following reductions of revenue were made: By the act of July 14, 1870-Added to \$2,403,000

of duties..... 23,651,748 .\$26,054,748 By the act of May 1, 1872, tea and By the act of June 6, 1872, tariff duties Total.....\$15,278,915 The act of March 3, 1883, made the

following reductions: Additions to free list...... \$1,365,999 eduction of duties...... 19,489,800 To recapitulate: The total reductions internal revenue duties since the close of the war have been \$290,790,195, and in tariff duties \$78,083,309, making a grand total

represent a yearly revenue.

\$368,873,504. All these figures, of course,

MINOR MENTION. It has been a good while since Paris has had so genuine a sensation as the Boulanger-Flouquet duel, and withal one so thoroughly Frenchy. t is as if our Secretary of State and a member of Congress should fight a duel, the latter being at the same time a prominent ex-officer of the army. The bitlersess of the quarrel in the Chamber of Deputies, and the rapidity with which the duel followed, showed a degree of bad blood on both sides that meant business. The ridiculous side of the case, and one which has doubtless afforded infinite amusement to Parisians, is that an ex-officer of the army who has done more bragging and blowing than any other in France should have been defeated and wounded by a civilian many years older than himself who makes no pretensions to being a fighting man. Sword practice is, of course, part of the education of a French gentleman, but it has doubtless been many years since M. Flouquet had one in his hand, and probably he never was a skillful swordsman. If General Boulanger is not he ought to be. As a professional soldier he is supposed to be an expert in the use of this weapon. His discomfiture, therefore, by an aged civilian, furnishes one of those ridiculous situations which Parisians enjoy, and which, if Boulanger survives his wound, will kill him in popular esteem. As for M. Flouquet, he has probably made the greatest hit of his life. He might have won a dozen pitched battles and not achieved as much distinction as he has by "pinking" General Boulanger in the neck. His success probably shows that sword practice like base-ball, is largely a matter of luck, if not a game of chance.

THE New York Graphic (Dem.) says: "John C. New's Indianapolis Journal is run by 'rat' printers, or printers who do not belong to

the Typographical Union." We have had occasion to say before, and new repeat, that that statement is a willful and malicious lie, and the man who makes it is a willful and malicious liar. "John C. New's Indiananolis Journal" is run by its owners and managers, and among its printers are probably as many members of the Typographical Union as those who are not. In the Journal office there is no disability imposed on any man, nor any questions asked as to what societies he belongs to or does not belong to. And more than that: the Indianapolis Journal pays higher wages to its employes than any other newspaper in Indiananapolis, and they are paid every week.

STREETS all over the city are left in very bad condition by the natural gas companies. None of the companies have complied with the ordinance in this regard. Complaints are numerous and general that streets and alleys are left in bad condition, gutters filled up, crossings rendered impassable, etc. It should be the duty of the street commissioner to attend to this matter and of the Council to see that he does his duty. It is enough to surrender the use of the streets to a corporation without having them left in the condition they now are, to the inconvenience of the public and the annoyance and damage of property owners.

WHEN Madame Flouquet learned that her husband, the Prime Minister, had fought a duel with General Boulanger, without asking her permission, or even telling her anything about it, she only said: "It is the first time my husband ever deceived me, but I will forgive him." Now, there is a woman. If M. Flonquet had been killed, or very badly wounded, she probably would not have been so nice about it, but as he came off victorious, and with honor, she could well afford to be fergiving. Some women would have acted ugly about it They do these things differently in France.

THE removal of letter carrier Wells by the post office authorities is an act for which there is no justification, and is one which will cause deep regret among the people he has served so long and so well. He has been in the service for nineteen years, and for the most, if not all, resterday; but it will be well for those in least surprised at their fall. This holds true of that time he has had but one route. No man was

ever more faithful in the performance of his duties, and his obliging disposition made friends of those whom he served. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that he knew every man, woman and child on his beat and certainly no letter placed in his hands for any sojourner in that part of the city could go astray. The exigencies of "reform" and an approaching election, however, seem to have demanded that his place be given to a Democratic worker, and Mr. Wells, therefore, is bidden to "go."

THE New York Star: " . "Candidate Harrison starts on his campaign with the mortification of being defeated in his own national committee. His special friend and representative, John C. New, was decisively beaten by Quay of Pennsylvania, for the chairmanship both of the national and of the execu-

It may be worth while to say that Mr. John C. New was not a candidate for the chairmanship of either committee: did not think it wise that Indiana should have it: declined to allow his name to be considered in connection with such place, although urged to do so; advised that there be not two chairmen, and was in favor o the election of Mr. Quay. Next liar to the

Some Washington correspondent, hard pressed for news, mentions that several Senators have recently taken to wearing flannel shirts in ho weather. One need not go to Washington, nor to the United States Senate, to learn that there is much to commend that practice. Light flannel is not only cooler than any other wear in extremely warm weather, but it has the advantage of protecting against sudden changes, drafts, etc., much more effectually than any other fabric. Besides, what is so comfortable as a loose. easy-fitting, soft flannel shirt? And they are made so pretty nowadays that they should be fashionable

EVERY mother in the civilized world will sympathize with the Queen of Servia in her enforced separation from her little son. If, when her affairs had begun to go wrong, the Queen had been wise enough to leave the King and his petty kingdom, and come to America, she and her boy might now be enjoying that glorious liberty which is accorded the residents of this free country. Of one thing she could have been as sured, namely, that a squad of police would not. on her husband's application, have been ordered out to kidnap the royal kid.

ONE of the most pleasing incidents of the campaign, thus far, was the visit of the Lincoln Club, of Cincinnati, yesterday afternoon. This is one of the oldest Republican clubs in the country, and is largely composed of representative business and professional men of Cincinnati, men who are Republicans from principle and conviction. They turned out strong, and a better looking body of men is not often seen. They shook hands with the next President, had a pleasant time and fell back in good order on Cincinnati last night.

THE Humane Society, of Newport, R. L. has signified its determination not to allow the use of foxes in hunts during the fashionable season. The sensibilities of the Humane Society must be very easily aroused, or it can have very little to do in the humane line, if the foxes stir its sympathies to the depths. Those sagacious animals ought to be allowed the privilege of amusing themselves by eluding amateur sportemen. It doesn't hurt the sportsmen and the foxes suffer little risk.

IDIOTIC lying about the other party's parades, demonstrations and political meetings is a relie of the barbaric age in "journalism." No sensible newspaper indulges in it. It does not pay. It insults the intelligence of the people, and only brings contempt upon the paper that indulges in it. The Journal is not published on that plan. Its reporters and correspondents are strictly instructed to tell the truth when they assume to state facts.

CHAIRMAN JEWETT, of the Democratic State central committee, has fallen in line with the Sentinel in insulting the railroad men's Friday night parade. He insinuates that the affair was a Mulberry Sellers one, not made up of bona fide railroaders. The Democrats seem to have lost their heads over the matter. They have been knocked silly.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer's correspondent save there were not twenty-five engineers, firemen and switchmen in Friday's night railroad club parade. The manner in which the Sentinel and Enquirer lie and squeal shows that the demonstration badly hurt the Chinese, free-trade, redbandanna party.

WHEN ex-Editor Moore, of St. Louis, found himself behind jail bars in Topeka, he probably concluded that he had better have obeyed the Commandment, and not coveted his neighbor's wife and property. There is nothing like bringing the cold law to bear on scoundrels of that

THE Boston Advertiser congratulates itsel that the departure of a large number of its fashionable citizens to summer resorts leaves a larger supply of unvitiated air for those who remain. This can hardly be regarded as in the nature of a compliment to the elite.

Ir is about time for the Sentinel to print another editorial demonstrating that the nomination of General Harrison was of no value as an advertisement for Indianapolis.

THE Sentinel's ridicule of the railroad men and their splendid demonstration of Friday night will not make many votes for Cleveland. WE do not believe that Mr. Cieveland will be

Grant county soldiers' home bill. HOOSIER Republicans to their candidate: We are coming Father Benjamin, 300,000 strong,

"brave" and "courageous" enough to veto the

THE Sentinel's insults of the railroad men wi be answered next November.

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

THE Hotel Ramona, at San Louis Obispo, Cal. now nearing completion, contains 223 rooms. VISITOR-Do you love the piano? Lady-No. I prefer death by electricity. - Texas Siftings. EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Rhode sland, is chief of police at Narragansett Pier. MISS NELLIE ARTHUR, daughter of the late President Arthur, is at Lennox, Mass., with the

THE evelorama of Niagara has had enormous success in London. As the English say, it has "fetched" the town. JAY GOULD's establishment at Irvington-on-

the-Hudson costs him \$1,000 a week for expenses of maintenance DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is to furnish the chapter on the Massachusetts dialect in

forthcoming book on Americanisms. THE death of the ex-Empress Carlotta of Mexico may occur at any moment in Belgium. She is rapidly sinking and has become entirely help-

THERE has just been sold in London an auto graph letter of Carlyle's, in which he says: " have done little else but sleep and wash myself since I got home out of Germany.' ELLEN TERRY'S daughter has made ber ap

pearance on the London stage. She will be known as Alisa Craig. Her success was only moderate. Genius is not always transmitted. A WOMAN in a new novel asks another character why her sex has not produced a Shakspeare. "It has, madam; it has produced all the greatest men of our species," is the reply. JUDGE THURMAN'S daughter, who lives at Richmond Hill, L. I., built her own house and had it made to suit her own ideas. The entire lower floor, except the kitchen, is one immense room, which is divided into smaller ones by large gaid to their health and comfort as the necessiscreens. These screens may be rolled aside or used for partition purposes at the wish of the months these doctors will pursue their work unin, fed it on milk, fattened and reared it, and it were. room, which is divided into smaller ones by large

owner. The house stands high and commands a fine view of the village of Jamaica and the surrounding country.

DR. THEOPHILUS PARVIN, formerly of Indianapolis, but now of Philadelphia, sailed for Eurone last week, and will made an extended tour of the continent before he returns next Septem-

MR. EDWIN BOOTH is now at Narragansett Pier, where he will pass the summer with his daughter and son-in-law and their children In September he will occupy his cottage at New-

GILBERT and Sullivan have completed their new comic opera, and Rudelph Aronson will produce it at the New York Casino on or about Oct. 22. The plot of the opera and the score of the music are kept a secret. MR. FRANKLIN SIMMONS, the sculptor, who

has just finished a statue of Longfellow for Portland, Me., has in hand a bust of the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin for the Senate Chamber at Washington. He will return to Rome in Octo-DR. WILLIAMS, of London, has a copy of the

Bible in shorthand. It is exquisitely written

and is said to have belonged to an apprentice of

the time of James II, who feared that the Bible was about to be prohibited, and so wrote this HENRY PRICE, "the father of Masonry in America," died in Townsend, Mass., in 1780 Now, rather tardily, a monument has been erected over his grave. The location is prominent, and overlooks the farm where Price spent his last years.

THE latest wrinkle is a Turkish bath for horses, in which they are put through the same sweating and cooling processes as human beings. such a bath is run in connection with a New York stable, and its patronage has become large GREYSTONE, Mr. Tilden's expensive Hudson

river residence, has been in the market for two years, with no buyer. It cost him \$25,000 a year to keep it up, and no one has been found willing to follow suit. The estate probably cost Mr. Tilden \$300,000, but could be bought for half that sum. NAT C. GOODWIN, the comedian, is soon to marry a wealthy widow of Providence, R. I

That, he tells his friends, is the real reason of

his sudden determination to quit England a few

weeks ago. The marriage will take place before the beginning of the fall season, and will be celebrated at the home of Mr. Goodwin's AMELIE RIVES'S sister, about whose beauty so much is being said, is small, very slight and girlish. She has golden hair, large dark-blue eyes of weird expression, and a complexion of

the most dazzling pink and white. She has long lashes, a fine nose and full red lips. She dresses with school-girl simplicity. Her motions are pathetically graceful. SAMUEL HARRISON, the glass-eater of the

dime museums, is in the Bellevue Hospital, New York, suffering from gastritis. The goblets and lamp chimneys he used to chew were made for the purpose from isinglass and silicate, but a constant diet even of this comparatively harmless material produced such irritation that the glass-eater's occupation's gone.

ADMINISTRATION papers are striving to create the impression that the passing of the bustle is due to Mrs. Cleveland's efforts. That estimable woman but last week fell in behind the procession, which passed through Buffalo two months Of all the national candidates now in the field. Belva Lockwood has had most to do with abolishing the tournure.-Buffalo Express.

MAUD MEREDITH, the wild and headstrong girl known in California as the heiress of Oakland, recently escaped from her guardians, who have been trying to make a lady of her since she became wealthy, and were stopping at San Luis Obispo with her. After a search of ten days she was found, clad in boy's apparel, hoeing beans on a ranch below Arroyo Grande. A LONG letter, in which \$1 was inclosed, has

been received at the Boston and Albany station restaurant in this city from a woman in Newburyport. The writer explained that about 1845, while a little girl and traveling with her mother, she took an orange from the counter, which her mother did not notice in time to return or pay for, and so the money was sent to cover interest and principal.

BROWN'S CREEK, L. I. is almost choked up with wild oats, planted, it is said, by Robert B. Roosevelt, of New York, so that he might have good rail shooting, marshes being a favorite resort of this bird. Mr. Roosevelt owns a great deal of land in the neighborhood, and it is thought by many that he should be compelled to remove the wild oats, which; it is said, have caused the water to overflow the roads and impede travel.

Edison has invented a new dinner clock which talks. Instead of striking the hour it speaks it. At dinner-time a voice issues from the clock and says "Dinner-time," also "1 o'clock, "2 o'clock, etc., as the case may be. Another device which be is perfecting in connection with the clock is that of a female face, which he proposes to set in the face of the clock. The lips of this figure will move at the hour, the head will bow and the fictitious lady will say, "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, it is bed-time."

THE new cottage of George M. Pullman on Pullman island, near Alexandria bay, in the St. Lawrence river, will cost upwards of \$100,000. It stands in the midst of many expensive cottages, and commands a grand view up and down the river. It is built four stories high, and will contain an elevator and be lighted with electricity. Mr. Pullman, who has entertained General Grant and other celebrities at his island home. has invited James G. Blaine to visit him is August. Mr. Blaine has accepted.

THE Saratoga correspondent is getting in his annual work. He says: "I observe Judge Hilton several times a day bustling about his hotel or being deliberately driven between them and Woodlawn. He seems to be in better health than last year and he certainly doesn't show a bit of worry over his lawsuit, or about anything else. He employs about two hundred Saratogians at Woodlawn most of the year in beautifying the older portions of those grounds and opening up his additions to its acres. He leaves more money in Saratoga than any other ten men-very much more than his Saratoga hotels earn."

JOHN WANAMAKER now has his life insured for a million dollars, paying about \$65,000 a year in premiums. If he wished to do so, he could go on the street at any moment and borrow half a million dollars on his risks. John B. Stetson and Hamilton Disston, also of Philadelphia carry, respectively, \$750,000 and \$500,000 life in-surance. Dr. Hostetter, of Pittsburg, Pa., carries \$800,000. Among others who carry heavy life insurance may be mentioned the following: George K. Anderson, of Chicago, \$350,000; Pierre Lorillard, \$310,000; Senator Cameron, \$200,000; George Harding, of Philadelphia, \$200. 000; Andrew Carnegie, \$250,000, and George W Childs and Wharton Barker, \$100,000 each.

In 1862 the spire of a church in Portland, Me. was repaired, and so confident were the work men in the excellence of the job that they put inside of the ball that crowned the spire, a small tin box, in which were deposited documents which might be interesting to future generations. Last month the spire had again to be repaired and the box was opened. Among its contents was the card of a local barber with this written on it: "When this is taken down my enstomers will all be baldheaded." Another wrote: "When this is taken down we may all be The barber's prediction has by no means been fulfilled, and of those who worked on the spire but two are dead, and one of them is the man who wrote of death.

THE defect in the arm of Emperor William II is authoritatively described thus: The left arm s not deformed, but withered, or rather d warfed; the nerves which vitalize it were subjected to great and prolonged pressure during birth, so that their power was destroyed. Hence the muscles of the arm were paralyzed and became wasted from want of use, end the limb did not grow with the rest of the body. The responsibility of this rests with the German doctors who officiated on the occasion, a fact which partly explains the Empress Victoria's distrust of native talent. She insisted on Dr. Gream presiding at all subsequent ceremonies of the same kind, and outraged Teutons have never forgiven her for this affront to German "science."

THE corps of one hundred physicians who are employed to go through the tenement-house dis tricts of New York city during the summer months have begun their work, which can hardly fail to accomplish salutary results in reducing the excessive mortality of the metropolis. These physicians, who are young men, supple ment the work of the regular health inspectors by visiting all the poor families, prescribing for those who are without medical attendance, and giving such general directions to the poor in regaid to their health and comfort as the necessi-

der the direction of the city bealth authorities, working eight hours daily and receiving \$100 a month from the city treasury for their services.

> Oh, bustle, bustle, fare you well, We're sick and tired of your abus So don't hang back, you've got to go, Or tournure self to other uses. - Washington Critic.

> > THE PENSION VETOES.

with the technical rules governing evidence un-der the pension laws; hence there are many sol-

diers or widows of soldiers whose claims are re-

them or their friends, that in equity they are en-titled, but not under the pension laws. Congress

is an appellate court of last resort in such cases,

and a few old veterans and widows of veterans

appeal their cases to this high court. That the

reader may have a correct idea of the practice in

this court, I will take a case and follow it through

Congress, and from there to the executive mansion

and through the Department of the Interior. A

presentatives to place John Smith on the pen-sion rolls at the rate of \$8 per month. This bill

is referred to the pension committee of the House of Representatives. The chairman of

that committee. Hon. C. C. Matson, a present

Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana.

appoints a sub-committee to examine into the

merits of the case. This sub-committee calls on

the Pension Office for copies of all the papers in

the case. These papers, and any other evidence

John Smith may furnish, are carefully con-

sidered by this sub-committee, who being con-vinced that the said Smith is justly entitled to

a pension, writes out a report to that effect,

and after free and full discussion it is adopted.

The bill, accompanied by the report of the com-

mittee, now goes to the House calendar to awais

its turn. Some weeks later we find the House

in committee of the whole House for the consid-

eration of pension bills. Colonel Matson calls

up the bill to pension John Smith. After free discussion the bill is adopted by the committee of the whole House. After considering and

adopting or rejecting all bills that came in on it

during that session, the committee rises and re-

ports to the House that in its opinion John

mith ought to be put on the pension rolls. The

House concurs in this opinion and the bill passes

The bill now goes to the Senate and is re-

committee: the papers are called for and care-

fully considered. The sub-committee reports to

the full committee, recommending the passage

of the bill, and giving the grounds on which this recommendation is based. After free discus-

sion the full committee report the bill to the

Senate with a recommendation that it pass. A

few days or weeks later it is called up in the

Senate, discussed and passed. John Smith's

bill now goes to President Cleveland for his sig-

The mugwump and Democratic papers would

have you believe that he personally examines

all the evidence in the case and then writes a

veto message giving his reasons, based on the

facts before him, why he cannot approve the

bill to put John Smith on the pension rolls. This

What he really does do, or what his secretary

does for him, is to send the bill to the Pension

Office. Here it is assigned to the same examin-

ing clerk who had John Smith's claim for a pen-

sion before him originally, and who had reported

against it. This clerk regards the action of

longress as an impeachment of his official action

in this case, so he sums up all the objections

to granting a pension to said Smith which he

can find, puts them in the most unfavorable

shape be can, leaves out all the facts in Smith's

favor, and this one-sided and prejudiced state-

ment is laid before Commissioner Black, who

sends it, with his indorsement, to Secretary

Vilas, who forwards it, with his indorsement, to

President Cleveland. The President is supposed to read this precious document. Possibly he

does. At any rate he signs it and sends it to

Comment would seem to be superfluous. But

must be pardoned for auggesting that John

Smith has been badly treated. The verdict of

the Appellate Court has been set aside by the

very clerk in the Pension Office from whose de-

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER SATISFIED.

The Temperance Planks in the Republican

Platform All That Should Be Desired.

Mrs. J. Eilen Foster, the well-known temper-

ance orator, arrived here yesterday from the

West to attend the meeting of the Republican

national committee. She was seen last evening

and asked for her views on the temperance

"Planks?" she repeated, "I only recognize one.

That regarding free whisky, which has been re-

ferred to as a temperance plank, was not intro-

duced as a temperance measure at all. It is

purely economic, and as such is entirely proper

and in accordance with the protective views of

the party. But it has no significance as repre-

senting the views of the committee or the con-

vention on the temperance question. At the

same time, the repeal of the whisky tax is

something that has been urged for years by the

best temperance people of the country."
"You consider Mr. Boutelle's resolution en-

"Yes, I do, most emphatically. It was just

what was wanted from a great Republican na-

tional convention. Had it been a temperance

convention I would have demanded something

more, for I am a Prohibitionist and come from

a prohibition State, Iowa. But coming, as I say,

from a national political convention, it com-

mends itself to me, possessing as it does two im-

portant features. These are, first-that the con-

trol of the liquor frafic is a matter of State legis-

lation, and not in the domain of congressional

action. Second-if it were the proper subject

of national legislation it would be unwise for a

party to declare in favor of a specific form of

legislation when there is such a divergence of

views as to what that legislation should be. The

prohibitory States would not be willing to be

committed to high license, and the party in the

high-license States would resent a declaration in

"I think it expresses in the best form the

present attitude of the Republican party

throughout the Nation toward the temperance

question. I am especially pleased that it was introduced on the floor of the convention after

its friends had failed to secure recognition in

the platform. It was a bold movement to ask

that convention to reverse its own action, to

suspend its own rules, and amend its own work

and that on the temperance question, thus mak-

ing it all the more coaspicuous. There is no

mistaking the sentiment of the mass of the Re-

"What will be the effect on the Prohibition

"From letters already received, I believe the

platform satisfies the quiet, conservative tem-perance people who desire to vote the Republic-

an ticket, but who would not longer affiliate with

the party that remained silent on the temper-

ance question. Of course, nothing would effect

the return of a large majority of regular third-

party voters. These have passed beyond the

"Then, Mrs. Foster, you are fully satisfied with the temperance work done at Chicago?"

"Yes, indeed; the platform and the candidates

Mrs. Foster will return to Iowa to-day, bu

will come back to New York in a few weeks and

Previous to the Chicago convention the Repub

lican women of Iowa had organized a few clubs.

They were naturally zeslous Allison women,

but they are as enthusiastic for the Republican

ticket as they would have been had the choice

of their State been honored by the convention.

Mrs. Foster appeared in their interest to confer

with the committee as to the advisability of

more thorough and comprehensive organization

of Republican women, not only in lowa, but

throughout the entire country. The object of these Iowa clubs is purely political, and simply proposes to do work similar to that carried on by

the English women in support of Mr. Gladstone

Sie Itur ad Astra.

The career of Henry W. Moore, the St. Louis

editor who eloped with the wife of a friend re-

cently, should act as a beacon to other young

men who are now unprofitably pursuing fame. Mr. Moore worked as an editor for many years

Now, however, since he has made one bold

stroke, his picture is printed in the papers and

his pame is being wafted from pole to pole.

When a roung man is truly in earnest, he can

always rise to the stars, even though it be

The Cat in Polities.

During the canvass of 1884 a little black kit

ten strayed into the national Democratic head-quarters in New York city. It was poor, appar-

ently half starved, but the clerks who were do

and was never heard of outside of St.

remain here during the campaign.

publican voters in this matter."

planks of the Republican platform.

Speaker Carlisle as a veto message.

cision he had appealed.

New York fribune.

tirely satisfactory?

favor of prohibition.

stage of argument."

suit me entirely.

and the government.

Nebraska State Journal.

through difficulties.

before

the House of Representatives.

is very far from the truth.

report contains a brief of the

the full

This report

'Truth," in Boston Journal.

How the Old Soldiers' Claims Are Granted by

Congress and Then Vetoed by Cleveland. It is a fact well known to all who have had anything to do with the Pension Office, that ap-plicants for pensions are required to comply

New York Independent (Religious.) There is to be no independent or mugwump party in this campaign. Those who left the Republican party in 1884 because they could not vote for a man whose record was not clean will now join themselves to one party or the other. They have no such excuse as they had four years ago. General Harrison is worthy jected, on purely technical grounds, while exany man's support. If they go into the Democratic party it will be because four years of affiliation with that party has converted them to its ways and principles, or because they are and have been at heart out of accord with the Republican doctrine of protection. If they want to take the road to free trade the Democratic party is their proper company. The Republican party is committed heart and soul to the policy of protection of American interest; and on this issue it goes to the people and confidently exbill is offered by a member of the House of Re-

when Cleveland was elected that cat was made

prominent figure in the demonstrations of re-

officient of Chairman Gorman's aids, brought

the cat to Washington, and has kept it ever

since, a favored inmate of his residence here. The cat is to be taken back to New York to be

a feature of the national headquarters there

during the pending canvass. It is decorate

with pictures of Cleveland and Thurman, and

wears a bandanna for a collar. As soon as the

national Democratic headquarters are opened

A Campaign with No Middle Ground

Major Trainer will take the cat over.

cing. Major John Trainer, one of the most

Three Signs of Victory.

Thus early there are three well defined and trong indications of Republican success: First-The absolute unity of the Republican part everywhere. The candidates and the platorm are welcomed with one universal shout of

Second-Scores of men who have heretofore oted with the Democrats are publicly declaring beir adherence to the Republicans on the pr tection issue. These scores to be followed by housands as the campaign progresses. Third-Irish-Americans in many cities are romptly organizing Harrison and Morton the The intelligent Irishmen has no love for English free trade.

Why Indiana Will Go Republican.

New York Times. W. L. Taylor, the City Attorney of Indianapolis and the president of the Indiana Republican League, who is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, says that it will be a red-hot fight in Indiana, but that the Republicans will carry it by from 8,000 to 12,000. His reasons are two: First, because of the stoppage of emigration from Indiana to States further West, which for several years, he says, has drained the State of young Republicans; second, on account of the development of manufactures in Indianapolis and other parts ferred to the pension committee of that branch | of the State, on account of the employment of of Congress. The chairman refers it to a sub- | patural-gas, which, he says, has drawn many workingmen into the State who are stanch pro-

General Harrison as a Talker.

Chicago Inter Ocean. As delegation after delegation wended toward he modest bome in Indiapapolis many there were who prophesied, "Harrison will talk too much." He has said neither a word too much nor too little. He does not need to be cautious, for he has nothing to conceal; he cannot but be courageous and courteous, for courtesy and courage are natural to him. The oftener he peaks the more certain does it become that be's all right."

The Mugwump Conscience.

Boston Advertiser The Springfield Republican's conscience, to which it recently devoted a column article, permits it to rake up the exploded "Peruvian guano scandal" in connection with Mr. Morton, and to utter a doggerel lament that General Harrison is "such a respectable man." The Republican candidates, and not the Republican. ere evidently to blame that this is not a "per onal campaign."

Democracy and the Benevolent Institutions.

Indianapolis Herald. The people of Indiana who believe that our enevolent institutions should be rescued from the evil hands into which they have fallen will signify their desire at the polls next Noveme er. A vote for Democracy means a vote for colerating the worst of infamies which have been perpetrated upon the unfortunates in the history of civilization.

Can't See Why.

Chicago Current (Ind.) The Democrats object to being called from traders, but we cannot understand why, when their sincerity and honesty of purpose are rot questioned. They have made their own record and are responsible for their own policies. They may not be in favor of free trade absolute. but opposing protection is approaching very near to free trade.

A Lively Crowd.

Oregon Statesman. The most enthusiastic crowd at the Chicago convention was the Indiana crowd-and it looked ike all the Hoosiers of Hoosierdom were there. Every mother's son of them , was yelling and working for Harrison, and now that they have got him they will roll up a majority for him in their State that will make the bones of old Tippecance himself rattle.

Not So Particular.

Chicago News. "We'll call him Benjamin Harrison," said the roud Indiana father when the nurse showed him the chubby infant which was just one hour old. But the nurse laughed and whispered in his ear. "Well, then," growled he, "her mother can call her something else, if she wants to. I'm not so blamed particular about names, any-

What Cleveland Relies On.

Denver Evening Times. General Harrison said in his speech of acceptance that he would rely upon the patriotism the people and the gracious favor of God. Mr. Cleveland did not state what he would rely on, but it is privately understood that his main dependence will be upon a solid South, Barnum and his mules, Bill Scott and Mrs. McGinnle's

A Big Thing.

The "Democratic Association of the Northwest" held a meeting in Chicago a couple of lays ago. It was attended by the Democratic chairmen from four States which will give an aggregate Republican majority of 100,000 and cast sixty-one electoral votes for Harrison and forton. That "association" is a big thing.

Good Suggestion.

The Louisians member of the Republican ational committee, Mr. Frank Morley, thinks that State safe for Harrison and Morton, Mr. Morley should keep up his thinking about Louisians, but do all his work in New York. New Jersey, Connecticut or Indiana, where it will amount to something.

Now Then.

A current paragraph states that the Indianap-olis Bible class, which General Harrison taught regularly for many years, was composed entireof lawyers. That spoils the story. Any one who has acquaintance with lawyers, especially with Indianapolis lawyers, knows the thing can's

A Powerful Conscience

The Illinois Staats Zeitung editor has discovered that he can conscientiously indorse neither Harrison nor Cleveland. What a gift of conscience a man must have to set it up against the consciences of 10,090,000 of his fellow citi-

Five Ex-Mayors.

New York Pres Five of Troy's Democratic ex-Mayors are out or Harrison because of the tariff issue. Troy is one of the most important industrial centers in New York, and the significance of these bolts cannot be overestimated.

A Democratic Tribute. Philadelphia Times.

Considering how desperate and doubtful the battle is to be, and how fertile and bold Republican leadership must be. Senator Quay is clearly the best equipped man for the emergency. Quay is the man to lead.

Sure of Success.

It matters little how Democrats feel, every

Republican in the country is satisfied with Har-

rison, and the man that is indorsed by the united Republican party is sure of success

Vallejo Chronicle

Political Saints. Brooklyn Daily Times. The worst fault of the Prohibitionist is his

constant imitation of the mugwump habit of attributing base motives to everybody but himself and his friends

The Private Secretary.

New York Evening Sun. The President regards Mr. Lamont as one of his greatest blessings -- a sort of Daniel Boon, at